

Our Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910.

WATCH RICHMOND GROW.

Watch Richmond grow! Any one can see it; even a very deaf person can hear it; and nobody here is making any fuss about it. It just keeps on growing as naturally as the flowers in the garden, the corn in the fields, the trees in the woods when the sap is coming up.

In 1900, Richmond had a population of 55,050. In 1910, it has a population of 127,623, a gain of more than 50 per cent. Between December 31, 1900, and January 1, 1910, there was an increase of 90 per cent. in the assessed valuation of its property; an increase of 150 per cent. in its post-office receipts; an increase of 97 per cent. in the amount of capital invested in manufacturing; an increase of 106 per cent. in the value of manufactured products; an increase of 90 per cent. in the jobbing trade; an increase of 104 per cent. in banking capital and surplus; an increase of 207 per cent. in bank deposits. Can't you feel it growing?

Yet it has only begun. The realty values in Richmond have increased during the last year \$15,649,433 (these figures were applied yesterday to the last five years, but they were really for the last twelve months), or more than a million dollars a month, or 26 per cent. in the course of one year. The increase in the value of real estate in the last five years has been 50 per cent. and it keeps on growing, and this, too, when the basis of assessment is less than 75 per cent. of the actual value of the property. Think of property worth \$1,900 the front foot, and of the values increasing on one short street more than a million and a half dollars in the course of five years. Think also of nearly \$3,500,000 invested in new buildings since the first of last January. Count the increase of the import trade of the port, the collection of customs duties on goods imported to Richmond during the month of October amounting to \$35,445, an increase of \$13,425 over the receipts during the month of August last year.

Watch Richmond grow! The fourth largest city in the South to-day, it will be the first by the Census of 1920.

THE MILEAGE BOOKS.

There has been a great deal of talk against the interchangeable mileage books issued by the Southern railroads, and many complaints have been made, particularly by the commercial travelers, about the restrictions placed on the use of these books. The books are issued in the names of the persons buying them, and cannot be used by anyone else. They can only be used by the purchaser upon exchanging the coupons contained in the book for tickets issued by the ticket agents of the railroads. The holders of the books are required not only to exchange the coupons for the tickets, but they are required also to carry their books along with them to produce the books along with the tickets. The holders are identified by more or less accurate descriptions attached to the books.

Under the old system, all that the passenger was required to do was to present his mileage book to the conductor and have it "pulled" on the train, but the old mileage book was sold at 2-1-4 or 2-1-2 cents the mile, and the new mileage book is sold at 2 cents the mile. The railroads get the money for the book and the buyer is penalized, in effect, for buying it. It is a bad system, we think, and a system that might well be exchanged for the system in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where mileage books are sold at 2 cents the mile and can be used by anybody until used up. The objection made to the Pennsylvania plan is that it would not be interchangeable as the present mileage books used by the Southern railroads are. We do not know how to run a railroad, but we do know that the railroads cannot afford in the present state of public temper to unnecessarily annoy their customers.

The South Carolina Supreme Court has, within the last week or so, decided in the case of Desportes—a traveling salesman, who was put off the train by the conductor because he offered his mileage book for transportation instead of offering a ticket issued upon the mileage book—that the railroad was clearly within its rights in refusing to accept the coupons in payment of transportation. Desportes sued the Southern Railway for \$2,000 damages. The case was heard in the Circuit Court, where the decision was against the railroad. The railroad appealed to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court, sustaining the contention of the railroad on the ground that a specific contract is made when the mileage book is purchased, and that this contract must hold. This will end the case so far as South Carolina is concerned, unless the traveling men, who are greatly interested in the question, shall take the case into the Federal Courts, the

interchangeable mileage books being good for interstate as well as intrastate transportation.

What the railroads ought to do, it seems to us, is to seek with diligence some way of making the favor they are doing the traveling public by the sale of interchangeable mileage books a little bit more like a favor and less like a grudge.

"WILSON: THAT'S ALL."

"Wilson: That's all!" Woodrow Wilson, formerly President of Princeton University, and, after next Tuesday, Governor of the sovereign State of New Jersey.

All reports from Jersey are encouraging. A careful staff correspondent of the Baltimore Sun predicts a landslide for Wilson, a plurality of not less than 20,000, being the estimate of the most conservative Democratic observers. "For the first time since 1892, when Cleveland last ran for the Presidency," we are told, "the Democratic party in New Jersey is imbued with life, hope and confidence. For the first time in more than fifteen years the Democratic managers see victory in their grasp, and for the first time in a long period the Republican party is scared and demoralized." Crowds of Republicans will vote for Wilson. The independent voters are for him almost to a man. Fifty thousand of the students of Princeton, who live in New Jersey, are for "Old Nassau." The Republicans have quit talking about Wilson as "College Professor." They have found out that he wears woolen socks and not silk stockings; that he is a man all the way through, in spite of his being a gentleman; and it is because of his integrity of character, his strength of conviction, his loyalty of purpose, and his unusual ability, that the people of New Jersey will make him their Governor.

Of course, there is a great deal of talk about Wilson for the Democratic nomination for President in 1912. He would suit us exactly, and he would fill the office with great dignity and ability, but we can wait until after next Tuesday before casting lots among us for old Taft's garments.

We believe that such a man as Woodrow Wilson ought to be elected President, and if he shall be nominated by the Democrats, or anybody else like him shall be nominated by the Democrats, and the Democrats in the next Congress shall use their opportunities, not to abuse them, it is as certain as anything can be that the next President of the United States will be a Democrat. All the Presidents, from Cleveland, in 1894, down to the present time, would have been Democrats if the party had kept faith with itself and with the country.

GOWNS FOR THE JUDGES.

Following the suggestion of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, the six Justices of the District Supreme Court will hereafter wear silk gowns while they are on the Bench.

This is a fine custom, and we wish very much that the Judges in Virginia, particularly the Judges in the higher courts, could be persuaded or required to adopt the habit. It would be an innovation in Virginia. We know, but an innovation which would be an innovation in Virginia. In many of the States the Judges are required to wear gowns while they are on duty. Why not in Virginia?

IN THE SHADOW OF DEFEAT.

An admission, by George, that he has no other power and influence than that which he has gained by fooling the people. He did not put it in this way exactly; but that is evidently what he meant when he said in his speech in New York Monday night: "My power vanishes when my fellow-citizens cease to believe in what is straight and honest. I can fight for you, but I cannot gain the victory for you. I am for the dishonest man when he is honest. I am for the crooked man when he is straight, or words to that effect. He puts it up to the people, and he admits that if the people do not do what he tells them to do he cannot be held responsible for them.

It would have been more correct if he had expressed himself in this way: "My power vanishes when my fellow-citizens cease to believe that I am straight and honest;" but, however it may be construed, it means that the Colonel is licked. When was he ever known before to confess that he could not by the word of his power compel victory? It seems, after all, that the people really count for something, and if looks as if they will count for Dix in New York next Tuesday. Bully!

WHAT ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP?

The swan-song of those who have advocated the passage of the four proposed amendments to the Constitution has been that the present limitations prohibiting the indefinite tenure of treasurers and of commissioners of revenue when elected by the people are restrictions on the rights of the people to elect whomsoever they please, whenever they please.

What about the limitation placed on the Governor?

The forty-ninth section of the Constitution of Virginia distinctly provides that the Governor is to serve one term, and be ineligible to the same office for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected.

How about that, defenders of the proposed amendments?

That is a point which no argument can evade. The Constitution there says plainly to the people: "You can elect the Governor for but one term." The language is strong and clear and unequivocal. "The Constitution," says in the case of the governorship just exactly what it says in the case of the treasurership or of the commissioners of revenue. It says exactly the same thing, no more, no less. The cases are exactly alike, so far as a

limitation is placed upon the power of the people to elect.

Nevertheless, in the long campaign that has been waged, no defender of the proposed amendments has ever suggested that the limitation upon the tenure of the Governor is a deprivation of popular rights, an undemocratic limitation, a provision which ought to be amended. No amendment to this provision has been offered.

Why?

Because there is no office-holder's trust to demand such a change. Because the newspapers which advocate the proposed amendments know that they can work up no popular sympathy by yelling: "Taking away the rights of the people!" in connection with repealing the provision limiting the Governor to one term. Because the defenders of such a repeal, be they individuals or newspapers, know that they could not carry favor with any one, act as successful demagogues with any one in putting up a plea for unlimited tenure for the Governor. Because those who are saying that "it makes no difference to the people what happens," do not dare to say that in this connection. Because those who have been defending the proposed amendments know that they cannot meet the principle and the analogy laid down in the parallel case.

The Norfolk Landmark well says in this connection:

"In our opinion there would be more reason to relieve the Governor of the constitutional barrier to re-election in Virginia than to change the present limitations which the Constitution puts upon the service of the treasurers and commissioners of revenue. But there are hundreds of the latter officers, while there is only one Governor; and the Governor isn't paid by fees.

The demagogues who are saying that commissioners and treasurers ought to be elected by the people indefinitely and as often as desired, do not follow the principle to its logical conclusion and advise the indefinite tenure of the Governor.

If the Governor must have but one term, why is it wrong to say that commissioners of the revenue shall, when elected by the people, have but one term, and treasurers, two? What is the difference?

The same limitation placed on the lesser officers of the State is placed on the chief officer of Virginia, its Governor. Vote to let these limitations remain. It is better to limit power than to leave it unrestrained.

ADMIRE HIM; BUT DON'T TRUST HIM.

General "Bob" Wynne, United States Consul-General in London during the Roosevelt Administration, has returned to his old home in Washington to spend the Christmas holidays. Since his retirement from the Consular service he has been representing several American firms in London, and he brings with him much interesting information touching the condition of affairs in England.

In that country, Mr. Wynne is reported to have said: "Roosevelt is regarded as the greatest man in America"; but "Englishmen are not putting much money into American investments. They have made up their minds that there will be more or less of uncertainty in the United States for at least a year." Queer, isn't it, how the Colonel's pernicious activity on this side has affected the investing spirit on the other, just as it has made our own capitalists very shy.

THE EVOLUTION OF BREAKFAST.

If we are to believe the epicures who have investigated the matter, the present tendency toward light breakfasts is distinctly atavistic. It appears that "the hearty breakfast," which is still somewhat of an American institution, is a comparatively modern affair, while the frugal and light breakfast is fairly prehistoric. It is a matter of grave doubt whether or not our ancestors in the paleolithic and neolithic ages breakfasted—if they did not, perhaps we may so explain their savage tendency to lambaste one another with the granite primeval. Men who have not breakfasted are usually far from amiable.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald points out that the Roman morning meal consisted of a grape or two, a few raisins, a date, an olive and some cereal that closely resembled our modern hardtack. These simple and natural ingredients suggest the menu upon which our Eden-dwelling forefathers would have subsisted. In the matter of the morning meal, the Romans showed the Homeric simplicity of the Greeks. DeQuincy thus commented on the Roman morning meal:

"No such discovery as breakfast had then been made. Breakfast was not invented for many centuries after that. Breakfast was not even suspected. No prophecy of type of breakfast had been published. In fact, it took as much time and research to arrive at that great discovery as at the Copernican system. Turn your eyes to a Christian breakfast—hot rolls, eggs, coffee, beef, but down, down rebellious visions; do not say no more. You, ready like myself, breathe a malediction on the classical era, and thank your stars for making you a Romanist."

DeQuincy wrote this in 1839. Yet but seventy-one years later the Roman breakfast is coming into vogue again. The diet cranks are substituting for a heavy breakfast a simple collation of nuts and grasses, very similar to the morning meal of primeval man. Very generally, the light breakfast is becoming established everywhere. "The 'hygienic' breakfast of a little fruit and a little toast is very popular among those who believe that such a repast is unlikely to impede the machinery of the brain."

In old England it was frequently the case that breakfast was abolished for families for different reasons. Cotton, for instance, declares in his writings that "my diet is always one glass of ale so soon as I am dressed, and no more till dinner." There are some

gentlemen to-day who think that a morning toilet is all that is needed until noon. Viator declared that tobacco was his only breakfast, smoking a pipe at that.

On the other hand, there are many people of the same period who were rather doughty trenchermen. Lord Percy and his lady, when visiting in Kent, seemed to have believed in substantial breakfasts, for the menu set before them at that meal is recorded as "a loaf of bread in trenchers, two manchets, a quart of beer, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, six bacon and herring, four white herring and a dish of sprats." Except in Lent, or in fast days, they very often added half a chine of mutton. Nor did the children go hungry or thirsty—for it is chronicled that "my Lady Margaret and Mr. Ingram Percy," the son and daughter of Lord Percy, were provided "a manchot, one quart of beer and three mutton bones broiled." There were some, too, after the fashion of fat old Nick Wood, who could clean up a pantry in the morning and hardly leave a grease spot.

Breakfast, indeed, may be reduced to a minimum shadow of its former self, but it is so universal an institution that there is no need to fear its ultimate abolition. Even the higher cost of living cannot compel us to do without the matutinal toast.

AN ARTISTIC BIT OF WORK.

David Crockett Richardson knew he was right last night and went ahead, making to the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, now in convention here, one of the most effective addresses of welcome they had ever heard. It was dignified and eloquent, wholly pertinent to the occasion, reminiscent and pathetic, and almost dramatic in its description of a scene on a battlefield in Tennessee, when Captain Parker, of a Confederate battery of artillery, who was also a doctor and one of the most honored citizens of this town, ministered to a dying Federal soldier between the lines while the hostile forces held their fire as Parker, having relieved the sufferings of the wounded man with a soothing potion, prayed for his deliverance from death as his soul passed into eternity. With apt illustration and moving tribute to Brock and Ross and Parker and Hunter McGuire, known for his work in two hemispheres and perpetuated in his almost equally distinguished son; with acknowledgment of the great achievements of the profession of medicine and prophecy of what is waiting for development in the field of science, with tribute to the military surgeon who discovered the germ of typhoid fever, and to the military surgeon who has converted the Canal Zone into a health resort, he welcomed the Surgeons to Richmond. It was the most artistic bit of work that has been done in Richmond for many a day. David Crockett knew he was right and he went ahead.

FRIVING OUT THE FAT.

Some of the stenographers employed in the State Capitol at Albany, New York, who are earning only thirty dollars the month, and find it difficult to board and clothe themselves, have been "held up" by the fat fryers of the honest Republican managers in New York for campaign contributions. Even the negro orderlies at the Capitol have been informed, not once but many times, that they must come down with the dust, the safety of the Roosevelt party being in peril. This scandal has grown to such an extent that Governor Horace White has been compelled to issue a letter warning the tax-gatherers to keep off the State reservation. He has quoted the law on the subject, has announced his intention of prosecuting those who violate it, and who are liable to punishment by both fine and imprisonment. But these are not the crooks that the Colonel is after, and of course all the contributions that he and his allies squeeze out of the clerks will be accounted for, both before and after the election. "I am for the dishonest man when he is honest, and I am for the crooked man when he is straight." Oh, hypocrisy! hypocrisy!

CHURCHES SHOULD ADVERTISE.

The Atlanta Constitution asks "why should not the Churches advertise?" We do not know. We think they should advertise; not as theatrical attractions are advertised, or, possibly, as a patent medicine manufacturer or dealer would advertise, but a plain setting forth of the particular things in which they are interested would be wholly proper and doubtless effective in causing larger attendance upon the ministrations of the pulpit.

Dr. Len Broughton published in the Constitution last Saturday a "display" advertisement of the Sunday programme at his Baptist Tabernacle.

This was the occasion of the question asked by the Constitution, and it is a question that should be considered by those who are engaged in religious work.

THE ATHLETE IN POLITICS.

The candidacy of A. G. Spaulding, whose name is known to every lover of sport, for United States Senator from California has naturally attracted much popular attention to the fact that Mr. Spaulding has been closely identified with athletics, rather than politics, in the course of his life. There are, however, many examples of athletes who have succeeded in office.

The name of "Big Bill" Edwards was on the lip of every man a few weeks ago when he handled in such masterly fashion the assault of Mayor Gaynor. Hundreds of telegrams showered in upon him after the news of his physical prowess had been flashed to the ends of the earth, and many of these messages were from men who had known Edwards as a

star tackle on the Princeton football team some years ago. Thousands of persons who have attended the annual gridiron struggle between Harvard and Yale remembered instantly, as they read of his act, the big, jolly, powerful man who refrained that same year in and year out, hauling younger players around as if they had been manikins. Edwards is street commissioner in New York, and a mighty good one.

Charles Daly, who was a West Point and Harvard star, probably the best quarterback that American football has known, is now fire commissioner of Boston. Everett Lake, an old Harvard center, has been lieutenant-governor of Connecticut.

Edward Lewis, who pitched for many years with the Boston Nationals and for Williams College, is now a candidate for Congress in the First Massachusetts District.

These are just a few instances of the fact that the athlete gets into politics as easily as anybody else. The list might be greatly multiplied.

It is not surprising, then, when one thinks that a whole train-load of liquor was hauled out of Alabama, where they have statutory prohibition, the other day.

Cole Blease, the Governor-elect of South Carolina, is reported to be seriously ill. If he should die, would Lieutenant-Governor-elect Charles A. Smith take his place? Blease is in favor of local option in the regulation of the liquor business, and Smith is an out-and-out prohibitionist.

"Our Candidate" for President appears to have fallen on evil days. The Democrats of Nebraska smashed him at the polls on the local option question, and the managers of the party have declined his offer to speak in the campaign. The story is that he will hire his own halls and speak anyhow, and we have no doubt that he will make good speeches; but he will find a great deal of difference between being the oracle of the party and simply a voice for himself. Yet that he will come back we have not the least doubt. He is sure to find a new "paramount" before 1912, and a whole bunch of paramounds before 1920.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, thinks that "a large proportion of the increase in the cost of living which has taken place during the last seven or eight years is due to the combinations effected by unions and jobbers and unions and employers of labor." Strange that he has not said anything against the combinations of capital which have kept up the prices of the things that the members of the labor unions must buy. Wonder what he really thinks about the protective tariff as the cause of higher prices?

Voice of the People

Communication, must not contain more than 300 words. When this limit is exceeded letters will be returned. No anonymous communications will be accepted. Enclosed envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

Nelson County Defended.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I have read your editorial under the caption, "Nelson's Disgrace." As I was born (1838), reared and lived in Nelson County, I am, as you say, 1888, having repeatedly visited there since, and all the time having kept in touch with my native county by private correspondence with friends, and by taking the Nelson County Times. I beg the favor of being permitted to reply courteously to the last few lines of your criticism, which, with these exceptions, is legitimate and proper editorial matter as I view it.

You conclude as follows: "The region in which Moore committed his crime (murder) has an unpleasant reputation as a section where life is cheap, and where lawlessness is a constant. Is mob law supreme in Nelson? The annals of Nelson are crisscrossed with the records of murders and dark with accounts of lawless outrages. Is it not about time the people of Nelson should put an end to such conditions?"

The Blue Ridge Mountain top, from near Afton, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, at the head of Rockfish River, is the line between Nelson and Augusta and Rockbridge counties. The headwaters of Piney River, which is the boundary line between Amherst and Nelson in "the region" to which your editorial unjustly alludes, I am quite well acquainted with all families of this Blue Ridge section of Nelson, wherein on Rockfish I was born and lived.

The people of Nelson well know that my official duties required me to go through the country, year after year, beginning soon after the Civil War (1865), as sheriff, county delegate and State Senator, to transact public business as well as to represent the people and the Democratic party. Hence, with zealous county pride and in full justice to Nelson, I assert most positively that in all the history of Nelson since 1831, when I voluntarily retired from public life, there was not a family of outlaws in it, nor a descendant of any lawless family. I am, therefore, emphatically deny that there is any "region" or section of Nelson where life is cheap, "lawlessness is rampant" and "mob law is supreme." Such instances and occurrences are rare in Nelson, now over a century old, having been formed out of Amherst territory, all of which was originally a part of Albemarle. These unfortunate criminal conditions are not epidemic, but sporadic with the law-abiding, noble and upright citizens of Nelson, and are not to be compared with those of any other county in Virginia.

No law-abiding citizen approves mob outrages, and I hope every citizen guilty in this connection will be punished to the full extent of the criminal law. I further positively deny that "the annals of Nelson are crisscrossed with the records of murders and dark with accounts of lawless outrages." Because the criminal docket thereof will prove that since its formation in 1808 not ten murders have occurred in Nelson—not an average of one for each decade, as things consist of a few and a good record. These murders have been more or less fairly prosecuted before the courts, and the names of those of whom the Virginia courts "Dear old Nelson," rich in soil and good prospects, may she march forth with an undimmed and unimpaired progress and prosperity, when she shall have reached the old age of fourscore and ten, and shall have sustained her in all of her life struggles and vicissitudes.

C. T. SMITH.

Baby's Friend

Friend. This great remedy prepares the expectant mother's system for the coming event, and its use makes her comfortable during all the term. Mother's Friend assists nature in gradually expanding all tissues, muscles and tendons, it strengthens the ligaments, keeps the breasts in good condition, and brings the woman to the crisis in healthful physical condition. The regular use of Mother's Friend lessens the pain when baby comes, and assures a quick and natural recovery for the mother. For sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Mother's Friend

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Voting on the Proposed Amendments.

The opinion was expressed here this evening by one of our lawyers that if a man voted on the 8th of November to elect commissioners of the revenue by the people he would also have to vote in favor of county treasurers succeeding themselves indefinitely; that is, he holds that the two amendments are linked together, and that you cannot vote for one of these amendments without voting for both of them. Is the view taken by the lawyer correct? BRITTELL KRIDER.

The lawyer is right. If you vote for the change affecting the county commissioner, at the time you vote for the change affecting the county treasurer.

The Biggest Churches.

What are the biggest churches of the world? Give their capacity. The biggest church in the world is St. Peter's at Rome. It holds 5,000 persons and covers 18,500 square yards. The Milan Cathedral holds 37,000 people and covers 9,925 square yards. St. Paul's at Rome, 32,000 people and 8,000 square yards; St. Paul's, London, 25,000 people and 4,400 square yards; St. Francis, St. Louis, 24,000 people and 6,100 square yards; Florence Cathedral, 24,000 people and 6,000 square yards; Antwerp Cathedral, 24,000 people and 6,000 square yards; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 23,000 people and 5,750 square yards; St. John Lateran, Rome, 22,000 people and 5,750 square yards; St. Martin, Paris, 20,000 people and 5,250 square yards; St. Patrick's, New York, 18,696 people and 4,674 square yards.

The Best Educated Nation.

Which is the most educated nation (average education) in the world? X.

From almost the beginning of modern times Germany has held the primacy in educational rank. It has been distinguished both for the general diffusion of knowledge and for the superiority of its specialists in the various fields of learning. As early as 1642 Weimar had enacted a compulsory educational law, and before the middle of the century other places in Germany had followed the example. At present every child in the empire must attend school every school day in the year (usually about forty-two weeks) for period which, in most German States, extends from the age of six to fourteen years. The law is enforced to penalties, and there are scarcely any evasions. As a consequence, illiteracy has been practically eliminated.

X-Rays.

What is the nature of the X-ray? Is it a form of electricity? How is an X-ray machine manipulated? Roentgen, who discovered the X-ray, called it by that name because its nature was unknown. X being the algebraic symbol for an unknown quantity. It is a process by which electric light is so powerfully concentrated as to penetrate, and there are not able to give a more elaborate explanation in the space allowed in the Query Column.

ORTH'S RENUNCIATION WAS NOT VOLUNTARY

BY H. MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

JOHN ORTH, that is to say, the long missing ex-Archduke John, of Austria, has lately been the subject of a considerable amount of discussion in the highest legal circles of Austria and Hungary, owing to the necessity of establishing his precise status at the twenty years ago. He left Austria a fortune which now amounts to nearly \$8,000,000, and this is claimed by the Emperor, as head of the Austrian branch of the House of Hapsburg, to which Archduke John belonged.

The question to be determined has been whether John Orth, at the time of his disappearance and reputed death, was still a prince of the imperial family of Austria, entitled to all the rights, privileges and honors of a prince, or whether he had become a mere private citizen by his act of renunciation of his rank. If by the latter, he would become a mere ordinary citizen, then the ordinary courts were competent to deal with the matters relating to his disposition of his fortune, and his status as a private citizen. If, on the other hand, he was still a prince, his property would be the property of the imperial family, and his status as a prince would be maintained in the eyes of the law a prince of the blood. It then the Emperor would decide about his property, and whether he had become a mere private citizen by his act of renunciation of his rank.

It is not now definitely established that John Orth, despite his loss of his titles and honors, and his alleged reduction to the rank of an ordinary citizen, nevertheless retained the rank of prince of the blood, and therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the Oberhofmarschallamt, the latter may be considered as a prince of the blood, and the English Board of Green Cloth, which presided by the lord steward of the household, is a tribunal vested with the power of dealing with matters relating to the members of the imperial family and their property.

It is now definitely established that John Orth, despite his loss of his titles and honors, and his alleged reduction to the rank of an ordinary citizen, nevertheless retained the rank of prince of the blood, and therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the Oberhofmarschallamt, the latter may be considered as a prince of the blood, and the English Board of Green Cloth, which presided by the lord steward of the household, is a tribunal vested with the power of dealing with matters relating to the members of the imperial family and their property.

The Oberhofmarschallamt, at Vienna, in 1890, officially pronounced the death of John Orth, and allowed a period of six months, which will elapse at Christmas, for the filing of any protest against the decision. No protest, however, has yet been filed. Nor is it likely that anything of the kind will be done within the allotted time for Archduke John's death. He is dead, and none of the men who have put forward, directly or indirectly, pretensions to be his missing prince, have been able to establish their claim to the rank of prince, or even the slightest resemblance to him; for as I have pointed out before in these letters, he abandoned his rank, and his status as a prince, and became a private citizen. He was, indeed, as a quite young man, so completely bald as to be compelled to wear wig-wigs which were changed every day, and he was, moreover, a man of a very different appearance and of coarseness. Not one of the bogus Archdukes John have been bald, but have been distinguished by a thick crop of hair.

In all the stories told of the archduke's renunciation, the impression has been conveyed that the Emperor had been deceived by the impostors, and that he had been misled by the restrictions imposed upon his life by his imperial rank. This is altogether a mistaken impression. The Emperor was fully aware of the fact that his abdication was compulsory, and by his orders the man who had been declared, over his own signature, that the Emperor had strictly forbidden him ever to use his name as such, and he had banished him. He stated that the Emperor had likewise declined to permit his name to appear among the contributors to the "Hungary in Word and Picture," started by the late crown prince, and supposed to have been completed by his widow. He wrote a very remarkable article for this work, but at the last moment, when it was already in type, he refused to place his name upon its appearance, and by his orders the man who had been declared, over his own signature, that the Emperor had strictly forbidden him ever to use his name as such, and he had banished him. He stated that the Emperor had likewise declined to permit his name to appear among the contributors to the "Hungary in Word and Picture," started by the late crown prince, and supposed to have been completed by his widow. He wrote a very remarkable article for this work, but at the last moment, when it was already in type, he refused to place his name upon its appearance, and by his orders the man who had been declared, over his own signature, that the Emperor had strictly forbidden him ever to use his name as such, and he had banished him. He stated that the Emperor had likewise declined to permit his name to appear among the contributors to the "Hungary in Word and Picture," started by the late crown prince, and supposed to have been completed by his widow. He wrote a very remarkable article for this work, but at the last moment, when it was already in type, he refused to place his name upon its appearance, and by his orders the man who had been declared, over his own signature, that the Emperor had strictly forbidden him ever to use his name as such, and he had banished him. He stated that the Emperor had likewise declined to permit his name to appear among the contributors to the "Hungary in Word and Picture," started by the late crown prince, and supposed to have been completed by his widow. He wrote a very remarkable article for this work, but at the last moment, when it was already in type, he refused to place his name upon its appearance, and by his orders the man who had been declared, over his own signature, that the Emperor had strictly forbidden him ever to use his name as such, and he had banished him. He stated that the Emperor had likewise declined to permit his name to appear among the contributors to the "Hungary in Word and Picture," started by the late crown prince, and supposed to have been completed by his widow. He wrote a very remarkable article for this work, but at the last moment, when it was already in type, he refused to place his name upon its appearance, and by his orders the man who had been declared, over his own signature, that the Emperor had strictly forbidden him ever to use his name as such, and he had banished him. He stated that the Emperor had likewise declined to permit his name to appear among the contributors to the "Hungary in Word and Picture," started by the late crown prince, and supposed to have been completed by his widow. He wrote a very remarkable article for this work, but at the last moment, when it was already in type, he refused to place his name upon its appearance, and by his orders the man who had